



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-134
Thursday
13 July 1995

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-134

CONTENTS

13 July 1995

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Prime Minister Against Meeting in Addis Ababa [<i>Bujumbura Radio</i>]	1
Uprona Leader Rejects Talks Proposal [<i>Libreville Radio</i>]	1

Chad

Prime Minister Calls For National Cease-Fire [<i>Ndjamena Radio</i>]	2
--	---

Zaire

Opposition Groups Reject Kengo's Presence [<i>Libreville Radio</i>]	3
---	---

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Official Announces First Election Results [<i>Addis Ababa International</i>]	5
--	---

Kenya

Moi on U.S. Envoy Statement, Diplomatic 'Meddling' [<i>Nairobi Radio</i>]	5
---	---

Uganda

Amin's Rebels Return From Sudan 'Complaining' [<i>AFP</i>]	5
--	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ANC's Carolus Urges Arrest of IFP's Buthelezi [<i>SAPA</i>]	7
Commentary on 'Tension' Between Mbeki, Mandela [<i>BEELD 24 May</i>]	7
74% of Potential Voters Now Registered [<i>SAPA</i>]	8
Socioeconomic Gap Between Blacks, Whites Narrowing [<i>BEELD 9 May</i>]	8
Minister Announces New Police Service Bill [<i>Johannesburg Radio</i>]	9
South African Press Review for 12 Jul [<i>THE STAR 12 Jul, etc.</i>]	9

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Government, UNITA Military Leaders Continue Talks [<i>Luanda Radio</i>]	10
UNITA General: Cease-Fire 'Not Firm Enough' [<i>Johannesburg Radio</i>]	10
FAA Troops Reportedly Occupy UNITA Positions [<i>Jamba Voz da Resistencia</i>]	10

Mozambique

Dhlakama: Elections Should Be Held in All Areas [<i>Maputo TV</i>]	10
UN Report Notes Increase in Food Production [<i>IMPARCIAL 11 Jul</i>]	11

WEST AFRICA

Cote d'Ivoire

Liberian Refugees 'Fear' Upcoming Election [<i>London International</i>]	12
--	----

Niger

CSC Imposes 'Total Blackout' of Media [<i>Libreville Radio</i>]	12
---	----

Nigeria

Further on Abacha, Senior Military Meeting [<i>London International</i>]	12
AFP Reports General Obasanjo Charged in Coup Plot	13
Government Rejects Human Rights Abuse Charges [<i>Lagos TV</i>]	13

Sierra Leone

Conteh on Attempt To Ban Nigeria From Summit [<i>London International</i>]	14
--	----

Burundi

Prime Minister Against Meeting in Addis Ababa

EA1207194895 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 12 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The prime minister today at the Islamic Center met employees of the Ministry of Communication to talk about Burundi's political evolution and the ministry's specific problems. In the morning, the political evolution of Burundi was discussed, particularly the Addis Ababa meeting, which has been suggested by President Ntibantunganya and wrong interpretations by Burundian politicians of the events in Burundi and its political evolution. Here is Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo:

[Begin Nduwayo recording] A meeting of this kind is welcome, giving as it does representatives of the African community the opportunity to consider the facts of Burundi's problem. That is because I have a feeling that all their knowledge derives from what (they are told), which is not necessarily the Burundian reality, but rather a deformed and travestied reality. They must be allowed to discuss matters with various partners and protagonists in the crisis. That is why I think this is not the right time to go to Addis Ababa. On the contrary, I think that it is up to Africans to come over here and see the problems on the ground, not to work in a sort of laboratory in Addis Ababa, but to work in the real environment, here in this environment. In that way they could see how Burundians live, they could visit the countryside and, most importantly, talk to people, not only to members of the political class. That is why I want that meeting to be held here in Burundi. [passage omitted] [end recording]

There is also the question of the National Army, which has been denigrated by many authorities. The prime minister said it was this very army which has done and continues doing everything to ensure that the country does not become the victim of catastrophe. He added that the Army provides medical assistance and protects the people and convoys of humanitarian aid.

Uprona Leader Rejects Talks Proposal

AB1207223595 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 12 Jul 95

[Interview with Charles Mukasi, chairman of the Unity and National Progress Party, by Mohamed Issoufou Saliou; place and date not given — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Charles Mukasi is the chairman of the Unity and National Progress Party [Uprona], the leading opposition party in Burundi, which has rejected the OAU delegation's proposal for talks in Addis Ababa

on the Burundian situation. In Charles Mukasi's view, there is no more insecurity in Bujumbura than in Addis Ababa. Besides, issues concerning Burundi's future should be tackled in Burundi and no where else. In an interview with Mohamed Issoufou Saliou, the Uprona leader starts off by reiterating his party's position. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] [Mukasi] We suggest that if people have anything to say to one another, they should do so within Burundian borders. If the political class, even the soldiers, OAU and UN observers, the two former presidents, or anybody at all has anything to say, they should do so in Burundi. We are not against anything whatsoever. We are rather in favor of an idea, which is the peace process. This should be created and be developed within the borders of the country. That will be more useful.

[Saliou] Do you sincerely believe that in view of the resurging violence and in view of the fact that nearly 50 people lost their lives only a few hours ago, reconciliation is still possible today?

[Mukasi] Reconciliation is possible. There must be reconciliation. We cannot go on behaving as though violence is what should prevail in the country. Restoring peace may not be easy, but it is our duty to make it possible. We should do our utmost to achieve that. This should be possible even within the borders of Burundi because it is there that the problems can be found.

[Saliou] What do you say to your opponents who are calling for the government convention, which was signed among the various political parties, to be annulled?

[Mukasi] Nobody is forced to believe in the government convention. The main thing is to determine whether the majority of the political parties who signed the convention still support and believe in it. If that is the case, the convention can be maintained. However, if people do not believe in it and support it, it will have no effect. On our part, we believe in it, and we have the impression that the majority of the political forces still believe in it. What remains to be done now is to implement it. Even if the talks go ahead, we will still defend the government convention. If we turn our backs on it, we will bear the responsibility of getting caught with our backs to the wall. I do not think that in the light of the current violence, the nation will ever forgive us for getting bogged down in endless negotiations at a time when the country is in difficulty.

[Saliou] Mr. Charles Mukasi, the statements you are making now are the same statements you have been making for some months now. By taking one step

forward, and going two steps backward do you not think that you may end up exasperating the international community with your endless internal squabbles?

[Mukasi] If the international community could become exasperated and lose interest in what is happening to us, I would be very happy because this would force us to move forward rapidly. Uprona has always advocated peace, national reconciliation, and national unity. That is the only unavoidable route. There could be difficulties in bringing everybody to accept those ideas. The fact still remains that some people want war and are refusing these ideas. However, I think we have the duty to fight for peace in spite of all existing problems. Even if it takes two or three years, we should fight to make everybody understand the expediency and the need for peace.

[Saliou] In the light of the explanations you have just given, do you think the OAU can still play any role whatsoever in the peace and reconciliation efforts by all the political parties in your country?

[Mukasi] The OAU is like the rest of the international community. It must play a role. The international community must play a role the same way it was played when tribalism, genocide, and interference became part of the Burundian political system in the 1960's. That was done with the endorsement, support, and supplies of the international community, with Belgium acting under a UN mandate.

Today the international community must assume all its responsibilities, reverse the trend and reorient the political struggle in a certain direction, and by a logic of peace. I think nobody has the right to sideline himself. There is a contribution and a preparedness within Burundi, at the national opinion level. We have to organize that, but I think the international community has a great contribution to make. I think it should not be impatient or get angry. The fight is long and will be hard.

[Saliou] The international community must be given the means to intervene and act, while there is time.

[Mukasi] They have the means. They have the means to propose a military intervention, why not mobilize them in another direction? I think the means are available. I have seen so many delegations visiting my country over the past two years that I think the means exist. The question is whether the means are being used in an effective and reasonable way.

[Saliou] And how do you want the means to be used?

[Mukasi] By reactivating a system of political competition, which does not mortgage or put in danger the

security of Burundians. At the time, they perpetrated the logic of genocide, as in Rwanda in 1959, and it is the same logic that persists. Today, they should use the same resources to promote a new logic, contrary to the former one.

[Saliou] Would a military solution be the answer?

[Mukasi] No, no, not at all. It's a political issue and it must be handled politically. [end recording]

Chad

Prime Minister Calls For National Cease-Fire

AB1207225195 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 12 Jul 95

[National Address by Prime Minister Djimasta Koibla in Ndjamena on 12 July — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Dear countrymen, three months ago, the Higher Transitional Council [CST] honored me by asking me to head the third transitional government since the national sovereign conference ended. I would not have accepted such a heavy responsibility if I had no faith in the future and if I was not sure [words indistinct]. As I said in my profession of faith when I addressed the CST, I am basing my policy on a permanent exchange of views with the political class and the civilian society so as to seek at all times a consensus on issues of national interest. Today, I am addressing you in this same spirit, with the same determination and sincerity as I did [words indistinct].

Dear countrymen, peace and security have been the permanent concerns of the national sovereign conference which had decided to make them the major tasks of the government. [passage omitted] As everyone of you is aware, peace and security are necessary conditions for our march toward democracy and the rule of law. This is why the problem of the armed rebellion, a subject of permanent worry for all citizens, is the major concern of my government. The Chadian people want peace. The Chadian people have the right to security, like all other people of the world. [passage omitted] This is why I am solemnly making an appeal to all daughters and sons of Chad to resolutely commit themselves to a national pact aimed at establishing a total and lasting peace, by choosing to express their opinions peacefully, in a society where the rule of law and liberties will be our code of conduct.

Tomorrow's Chadian society will be based on the values of solidarity, brotherliness, justice, and freedom for all [words indistinct]. My government and myself are aware of the magnitude of our task which is a serious challenge. I am confident in the ability of Chadians to

overcome their difficulties to seek together the means of consolidating the nation whose foundations are seriously threatened (?because) of simple differences in approach to what tomorrow's Chadian society should be.

Dear countrymen, the government is more than ever before determined to make peace with all the brothers who, at a given time, had chosen to express themselves through arms. This is why, in agreement with the president of the Republic, head of state, and supreme commander of the Army, I am proclaiming a general cease-fire throughout the national territory as of today. Also, I am making a solemn appeal to all Chadian sisters and brothers within the various armed movements, namely, the Federal Republic Armed Forces, the Movement for Democracy and Development, the Chadian National Front, the National Committee for Recovery, and several others, wherever they may be on the national territory or outside the country, to lay down their arms and give preference to negotiation so as to (?draw up) the modalities for a lasting and final peace. My government is prepared to welcome proposals and to discuss them with these movements.

Dear countrymen, I favor exchange of views with the armed movements. I want to maintain the same permanent dialogue with the political class and the civilian society to achieve the often difficult consensus [word indistinct] in the supreme interest of the nation. [passage omitted]

Dear countrymen, I said in my profession of faith that I would commit myself to the rigorous management of our financial resources, so as to meet the priorities of the state, the terms of reference of the Higher National Council, the priorities of the CST, and to respect the social pact. [passage omitted] Far from presenting a complete report on the country's economic and financial situation that prevailed before I assumed office, I would simply like to make mention of few facts here to show the magnitude of the poor situation and the task that must be done together. My countrymen should remember that 1994 brought us devaluation with all its effects on all sectors and the inflation whose average rate was set at about 48 percent at the end of December 1994. This situation has affected all homes. But this devaluation has enabled us to renew dialogue with the international financial community and this led to the signing of a 12-month confirmation agreement, to pave the way for another more important agreement in terms of mobilization of capital for our country, that is the enhanced structural adjustment program. [passage omitted]

Dear countrymen, it is my humble view that if we have peace on the military level and we are able to

improve the social condition of our people, then we can achieve the burning wish of all of us, namely, fair and democratic legislative elections. On this issue, the government and the Independent National Electoral Commission have pledged to do everything possible to guarantee the fairness of all the operations that will lead to the establishment of the (?legislative) institutions [words indistinct]. [passage omitted including indistinct portion].

Dear countrymen, these are the goals that my government will achieve with the support of each one of us, so that our country renews with the path of peace, stability, greatness, and welfare for all of us. Long live Chad!

Zaire

Opposition Groups Reject Kengo's Presence

AB1207221795 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 12 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In Zaire, there is still confusion on the political scene. The joint statement signed by the radical opposition and Marshal President Mobutu Sese Seko's allies has made the situation worse. Following the communique from the prime minister's office announcing a government reshuffle, the radical opposition and the president of the Republic's political family denounced the continued presence of Leon Kengo wa Dondo as prime minister. Kamanda wa Kamanda reports from Kinshasa:

[Begin Kamanda recording] In a joint communique, the two constitutional political families that identify themselves as the Zairian political class, took note of the resignation of the government on 10 July, the beginning of a new stage of the transition, according to the Political Forces of the Conclave and the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition and Allies [USORAS]. Consequently, the document went on, the two political families have agreed on the dire need to set up a national union government of which the prime minister will be presented after a consultation of the political class by the political group to which the head of state does not belong. This is in conformity with Article 78 of the transitional Constitution and the protocol agreement on the political consultations, a particular arrangement, according to the document signed by (Mendeo Malanga) and (Ndambito Bakato), spokesmen of USORAS and the presidential group, respectively.

The same statement regards the consultation between Mobutu Sese Seko and Kengo wa Dondo on 8 July in Gbadolite as being in line with normal cooperation between the president of the Republic and the government, according to the provisions of Article 85 of the Constitution. So, the presidential group and USORAS explained

in their document, this consultation [words indistinct] by the political class which alone has the prerogative to appoint a prime minister to form a government. The following clarification is also necessary: By political class, we must understand the two constitutional political families — Political Forces of the Conclave on the one hand, and USORAS on the other, but not political leanings.

There is currently therefore confusion on the Zairian political scene and the presidency of the Republic

does not want to get involved publicly in this affair at a time when people are expecting the convening of an extraordinary session of the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament where the Kengo government is expected to give an account of its rule. [end recording]

Ethiopia

Official Announces First Election Results

EA1207210795 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia
International Service in Somali 1200 GMT 12 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Some of the expected results of the elections for the regional and federal councils in Region Five have been announced. Reports say that in some other places the results are not yet out. [Name indistinct] Muhammad Habib, director of elections in Jijiga zone, has said that the Ethiopia Somali Democratic League, ESDL, has won for both councils in Kebri Beyah. Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid Husayn, the minister for external economic cooperation and ESDL chairman, has won with a large majority of over 141,000 votes in the election at Kebri Beyah, where he was the only candidate. Six other ESDL candidates won seats in the regional council by 6,000 to 9,000 votes.

An independent candidate also won in the contest for the regional council by 56,000 votes.

Kenya

Moi on U.S. Envoy Statement, Diplomatic 'Meddling'

EA1207193695 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 12 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today told the American ambassador to be specific when issuing statements regarding recent violent clashes in Kisumu involving rival groups of FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya. He said the ambassador's recent statement created a false impression that all parties were involved in the skirmishes. The president told the American ambassador to avoid vague statements which might cast aspersions upon innocent parties. He made it clear that KANU [Kenya African National Union] stood for peace, love, and unity and would not condone such senseless violence.

Among the diplomats meddling with the internal affairs of the country is the German ambassador. The president told the diplomat that Kenya was not a colony of Germany. The president said foreigners should not roam around in Kenya to sow seeds of division and violence. President Moi was speaking at various places when he toured Londiani division of Kericho District. He said every diplomat is accredited to Kenya on mutual respect and understanding. He said there was too much interference on internal affairs of the country by diplomats in the name of democracy, adding that Kenya was not a colony of any foreign country.

The president said that anyone calling for parties to unite is ignorant, since different parties have their unique policies. The president said that political reforms and Western types of democracies being imposed on Africa were meant to fragment the continent into tribal groupings and hence destroy the people. He said those imposing such reforms created chaos in Rwanda and abandoned them to carry their burden of violence and tribal animosity.

The president said those singing about democracy in the opposition were self-seekers whose aim was power by any means. He said such people did not have the interests of people at heart and even incite wananchi [citizens] to violence in their quest for power. He said what Kenya needs now is unity of purpose with common goals. He added that Africa today faces calamities created by Africans themselves because of adopting unsuitable foreign ideas.

President Moi urged Kenyans to refuse to be colonized again, adding that they should chart out their own political destiny. The president said that KANU alone guarantees peace and a hopeful future for the country. [passage omitted]

Uganda

Amin's Rebels Return From Sudan 'Complaining'

AB1207222495 Paris AFP in English
1546 GMT 12 Jul 95

[By Vincent Mayanja]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Arua, Uganda, July 12 (AFP) — Former Ugandan soldiers loyal to ex-dictator Idi Amin Dada who grouped in Sudan to prepare an invasion are streaming back home complaining that the former despot is not sending the money he promised.

Residents of Arua, 530 kilometers (330 miles) northwest of the capital, Kampala, say the recruits of the West Nile Bank Front (WNBK) entered training camps in southern Sudan with the aim of launching attacks to pave the way for Amin's return to power in Uganda. He is living in exile in Saudi Arabia.

The rebels, under the command of Amin's foreign affairs minister Juma Oris, have started trekking back to Uganda, citing poor conditions in the camps and lack of money as reasons for their disenchantment with Amin's cause, the residents say.

"They were promised that as soon as they arrived in Sudan, Dada (Amin) would restore all their military ranks and pay them all the arrears they would have earned as their salaries since he was toppled in April

1979," a relative of one of the recruits told AFP. Each soldier was promised half his accumulated back pay immediately to take home to relatives before returning to Sudan to prepare the attack.

Government officials said they had not carried out any arrests out of concern that that would scare away others willing to return.

Military sources confirmed the reports of return, saying they believed as many as 1,000 ex-soldiers, some of whom had served in President Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA), had returned.

"Let those who have returned not only spread the word about the conditions in the Sudan camps of Morobo, (15 kilometres (nine miles) from the border), but also encourage others to abandon this war," said an NRA officer who asked not to be named.

Recent press reports said that the WNBF recruits fought battles with the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), which has been fighting to liberate the mainly Christian and animist southern Sudan from domination by Arabised and Moslem northern Sudan.

At least 46 WNBF rebels have been killed in battles with SPLA fighters during the past couple of months, according to the reports.

Earlier this month, the government-controlled New Vision newspaper reported that WNBF rebels were discussing a merger with another rebel group, the Lord's Resistance Army of Joseph Kony. The paper did not give details.

ANC's Carolus Urges Arrest of IFP's Buthelezi

MB1207160495 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1204 GMT 12 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bloemfontein July 12 SAPA — African National Congress Assistant Secretary General Cheryl Carolus has called for "serious consideration to be given to arresting" home affairs minister and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, claiming a link between statements made by him and violence in KwaZulu/Natal.

Referring to Buthelezi as "Gatsha" — a name he has previously objected to as being used by whites for dogs — she said that after each incident of violence he had stated "there will never be peace".

Carolus told a Food and Allied Workers' Union congress in Bloemfontein on Tuesday the IFP's 20-point plan for self-rule constituted treason because it contravened the constitution. She said secession would not affect Buthelezi as he was rich and owned many farms, but the people would suffer if they were cut off from the benefits the rest of the country enjoyed.

Carolus claimed Buthelezi was being advised by foreign white right-wingers. This had been apparent at constitutional negotiations in Kempton Park, she said. The truth and reconciliation commission was needed because "we have to know who were the political decision-makers behind the death machines of apartheid".

"We have to know the truth so that we can be ensured they are not continuing (their work)," she said.

Slow progress in the establishment of the commission was a blessing in disguise, Environment Affairs and Tourism Deputy Minister Bantu Holomisa told the congress. Policemen who were now exposed would have been unable to investigate wrong-doings, he said.

Without strong evidence "we can forget to challenge (Deputy President) F W (de Klerk) about decisions he made as chairman of the safety committee," Holomisa said.

Commentary on 'Tension' Between Mbeki, Mandela

95AF0119A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
24 May 95 p 15

[Peet Kruger commentary: "Reasons for the 'Tension' Between Deputy President Mbeki and President Nelson Mandela"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Signs of tension between President Nelson Mandela and Deputy President Thabo Mbeki are beginning to appear. Things are not so bad that you can fill up the front pages with articles about

them, but it is nonetheless an interesting trend to keep an eye on. Most probably this is indicative of weak points in the new system of a president and two deputy presidents rather than of significant personal or policy differences.

Perhaps tension is even too strong a word to describe the feelings that arise as a result of Mr. Mbeki becoming a kind of pack mule on whom Mr. Mandela again and again dumps problems. This is a source of friction because Mr. Mbeki, according to people close to him, is given tasks but is unable to take care of them in his own way before President Mandela once more intervenes or changes course. Inadequate communications between the two most important decisionmakers apparently has something to do with the friction. The most important cause has to do with Mr. Mbeki's character. He is simply not cut out to be someone's pack mule. He is an intellectual and regards himself as a philosopher-statesman acting on the international stage. Foreign policy is dear to his heart, and issues such as the form that the new world order will assume and his hope for an African renaissance are his cup of tea. The three best-known recent examples of Mr. Mandela saddling Mr. Mbeki with unexpected assignments are the cases of Mrs. Winnie Mandela, Dr. Alan Boesak, and the differences with the Inkatha-Freedom Party (IFP) over international mediation. The debacle of the reappointment of Mrs. Mandela to office is attributable to the fact that Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, leader of the IFP, was not informed about her original resignation. President Mandela asked Mr. Mbeki to inform him. He did not do so, but this was allegedly because Mr. Mbeki got the assignment at the last minute and it was impossible to inform Mr. Buthelezi. In Dr. Boesak's case, Mr. Mbeki merely wished to make the point that it was *not yet* proven that Dr. Boesak was guilty. The message came across, however, as if Mr. Mbeki had declared him to be innocent and even President Mandela understood it that way. In regard to international mediation—which the ANC [African National Congress] prefers to define in terms of its entire relationship with the IFP and the violence in KwaZulu/Natal—President Mandela himself intervenes time and again. Meanwhile, Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa has also been involved in preliminary negotiations with the IFP.

President Mandela's telling description of Mr. Mbeki as someone who deals with policy rather than with details and as someone who is overworked and needs a vacation was followed up just the other day with a request that Mr. Mbeki help solve the IFP issue. This is what he is now doing.

Mr. Mbeki will probably have to suppress his frustration until President Mandela steps down in 1999. It would

help, however, if in the meantime he would appoint a competent office manager to manage his time so that he would not—as he so often does—go for nights without any sleep at all and winds up writing his own speeches. Such a person should also help establish proper channels of communication between Mr. Mbeki's office and the outside world. Complaints are frequently heard that letters, important requests, and departmental communications simply disappear into his office and are not answered.

The lesson must meanwhile be learned that the president ought to delegate clearly defined tasks to his deputy and then leave them entirely up to him. In the future, an ambitious crown prince should not be made deputy president, but rather this should perhaps be the post for a practical politician who would be prepared to act as the president's "Man Friday." Two statesmen at the top without a practical pack mule does not work.

74% of Potential Voters Now Registered

*MB1207170095 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0815 GMT 12 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg July 12 SAPA — More than two-thirds of South Africa's more than 23 million potential voters had returned their registration forms for the November local elections by June 5, statistics from the local government elections task group showed on Wednesday [12 July].

Of the 23,227,171 potential voters, registration forms had been received from 74.47 per cent since registration started on January 27. Of these, 70.14 per cent had been processed.

The Western Cape, with 85.99 per cent, had the highest registration figure, while Gauteng had the lowest at 62.6 per cent.

In Johannesburg 72.62 per cent registered, and 75.51 per cent in Pretoria.

National secretariat co-ordinator Mr V Milne said the figures were not final and could be misleading.

Socioeconomic Gap Between Blacks, Whites Narrowing

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 9 May 95 p S1

[Article by Christo Volschenk: "Development Gap Between Whites and Blacks Narrowing"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Cape Town—Only 18 nations in the world are socioeconomically more highly developed than South Africa's whites. However, 118 nations are more highly developed than South Africa's black population.

This was revealed here yesterday at a press conference where Mr. Jay Naidoo, minister without portfolio, explained a new way of measuring the levels of development of groups or populations.

The so-called Index of Human Development (IHD) was developed several years ago by the United Nations (UN) and recalculated by the Central Statistical Service (CSS) for South Africa.

The IHD will be used, among other things, to gauge progress with the Reconstruction and Development Plan (RDP).

The IHD measures a population's ability to lead a long and healthy life without privation.

The CSS figures show that all racial groups in South Africa advanced socioeconomically between 1980 and 1991.

Although whites as a group continue to be on a higher level of development than the other races in South Africa, the other racial groups have been rapidly gaining ground on the whites since 1980.

Between 1980 and 1991, the Indians' level of development rose 28 percent, while that of the whites rose only 22 percent.

The level of blacks rose 26 percent, and the level of coloreds rose 25 percent.

Thus, the gap between the levels of development of whites and of the other races narrowed during that period.

In the past, the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of the population was often used as the only measure of a country's level of development.

The IHD is an alternative way to gauge the level of socioeconomic development of a country's population.

It is calculated by considering life expectancy at birth, economic prosperity, and the level of training of the population.

Although all provinces progressed socioeconomically between 1980 and 1991, some provinces did significantly better than others.

For example, the province of Northwest was able to raise its level of development by only 12 percent, while the province of Eastern Transvaal pushed its level of development up 35 percent.

In 1991, the populations of Western Cape and Gauteng were the most highly developed.

If Western Cape were a country, its population would be number 44 on the list of 173 countries. Gauteng's population would be number 47.

The populations of both Gauteng and Western Cape were among the best developed populations in the world in 1991.

Only one province—Northern Transvaal—can be labeled poorly developed.

Minister Announces New Police Service Bill

MB1207174995 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network
in English 1600 GMT 12 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi has introduced a new South African Police Service bill which makes no provision for detention without trial and also does not permit strikes by police officials.

Addressing a news conference in Pretoria, he said the bill provided for mechanisms to ensure civilian supervision of the police and the creation of an independent complaints directorate. It also provided for search powers and the seizure of certain items such as arms or drugs without a warrant within 10 kilometers from a border for the purpose of exercising border control. Mr. Mufamadi said the bill also allowed members of the police service to exercise their basic political right, including the right to join a political organization, but prohibited them from holding office in any political party.

[Begin Mufamadi recording] The bill, in essence, gives effect to the government's vision of a democratic and community-orientated style of policing and represents a departure from the rigid military style which characterized the old South African Police force. The bill further creates the basis for the establishment of a human rights culture within the police service, while at the same time ensuring that the service has sufficient powers to combat crime. [end recording]

South African Press Review for 12 Jul

MB1207123695

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Country 'Rightly' Criticizes French Nuclear Testing —
Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 12 July in a

page 12 editorial says the South African Government has "rightly" criticized the resumption of nuclear testing as contrary to the spirit of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty debate to which South Africa contributed. "Having renounced its own nuclear capability, South Africa has a unique moral authority to speak louder than the rest."

Call for de Klerk 'Frank' Disclosures — Allister Sparks writes in an article on the same page that former President F. W. de Klerk "owes it to the country" to make a frank disclosure of what his role was in the campaign to destabilize the ANC after it was legalised in February 1990. "There is, of course, the possibility, which de Klerk seems to hint at obliquely, that the Old Guard in the National Party, which includes the Western Cape leadership and P W Botha's old securocrats, are trying to discredit him and the party's reformist wing headed by Roelf Meyer." If that is so, then it is all the more reason for de Klerk to reveal all the facts.

SOWETAN

Transportation Strikes — The industrial action taking place in the transport industry is likely to have a "huge negative impact on the economy," according to Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 12 July in a page 8 editorial. However, strikes like these "are actually a normal part of industrial relations in most civilised and developed countries. They are not a symptom of a collapse in the social fabric, or the harbinger of a socialist takeover."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC-IFP Power Play — Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 12 July in a page 6 editorial believes the Inkatha Freedom Party's, IFP, "rise and resist" campaign is "becoming increasingly effective." The paper notes the IFP's efforts to drag out Durban's demarcation wrangle and "scupper whatever prospects remain of a November 1 election." "While it is possible to argue the merits of each individual Inkatha initiative, that is not the point in the greater scheme of things. The point is, wherever feasible, to oppose every initiative of the ANC-dominated central government just for the sake of frustrating it." The paper wonders whether the ANC and the IFP will "call a halt to the power play before the province suffers irreparable damage to its development prospects."

Angola

Government, UNITA Military Leaders Continue Talks

MB1207204195 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] military leadership are still holding talks in Luanda on the formation of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA]. Pedro Manuel reports:

The two delegations today discussed the incorporation of UNITA soldiers into the FAA. General Higino Carneiro said the differences between the two parties are narrow. UNITA General Ben Ben said there has been no significant progress on the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, particularly the free movement of people and goods, in Uige because of lack of security.

[Begin Ben Ben recording] The main concern of the government and UNITA is the effective implementation of the cease-fire. Why should people be travelling when there is no real security along the roads? [end recording]

Carneiro said this is not the reality. He said Ben Ben was just making excuses.

[Begin Carneiro recording] This is just an excuse. We declared [words indistinct] [end recording].

The government delegation to the Joint Commission is scheduled to leave for Bailundo tomorrow for talks with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi. Carneiro said there are some concerns about the contacts between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the UNITA leader.

UNITA General: Cease-Fire 'Not Firm Enough'

MB1207170695 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 12 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The head of the armed wing of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement in Angola, General Arlindo Pena, says Angola's cease-fire is not firm enough to guarantee peace.

Speaking during talks between UNITA and the Angolan Government in Luanda, General Pena said there could be no guarantee of safety without a serious cease-fire. He said threats to the peace agreement signed between the government and UNITA remained as long as the cease-fire was not effectively applied.

General Pena said both sides wanted implementation of the November peace accord, under which soldiers from both sides will be disarmed and demobilized and a new joint army of 90,000 troops created.

FAA Troops Reportedly Occupy UNITA Positions

MB1307073295 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Government soldiers continue to conduct worrisome operations in Chongoroi region of Benguela Province. On 9 July, the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] attacked and occupied National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)-held positions in (Mitiviti), killing five civilians and seriously wounding a UNITA soldier. On the same day, FAA soldiers occupied the Coporolo Bridge. One UNITA soldier was killed in this cowardly attack.

UNITA positions in (Culima) have also been attacked by FAA soldiers based in Chongoroi, with the intention of seizing (Italala) and (Chivuco).

UNITA officials are worried about the situation, and have urged the Joint Commission and UN Angola Verification Mission to deal with it.

FAA forces are also involved in secret movements in Menongue region of Cuando Cubango Province. Soldiers and equipment are being deployed daily in Cuito Cuanavale. FAA soldiers have disrupted the free movement of people and goods to and from Menongue. The government has prevented Bishop Queiroz Alves from traveling to UNITA-controlled areas of (Mungue) and (Bilo) where he intended to celebrate mass. The Cuando Cubango Provincial Government has prevented relief agencies from assisting (Mungue) and (Bilo) residents who lack medicines and food.

Mozambique

Dhlakama: Elections Should Be Held in All Areas

MB1207204495 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 12 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] says the local government elections, scheduled for 1996, should be held all over the country. Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama said the elections should not be interpreted as an initiative of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo]. Renamo does not want the local government elections to be merely a symbolic act, because this could create problems in the transition of power to the people.

Dhlakama said the plan, which provides for elections to be held in areas that meet certain conditions, is a Frelimo ploy. Frelimo knows it is no longer as popular as it was during last year's campaign, when it distributed free goods to the people. The Renamo leader stressed that if Frelimo wants to develop the country, it should accept local government elections in all areas. He added

that it has been proved that Maputo decisions are not implemented.

[Begin Dhlakama recording] Frelimo knows that it has no support, which is why it only wants elections to be held in big cities, such as Maputo, Matola, Beira, and Xai-Xai, and three or four districts in each province. Frelimo believes it has support in the big cities, because most of the people who live there are civil servants who depend on state salaries. This is why they expect good results in those places. Frelimo knows that if elections are also held in rural areas, it will lose. [end recording]

Dhlakama said the local government elections should not be interpreted as an initiative by the ruling party, because they are part of the program to decentralize the country. He said that by advocating partial elections, Frelimo is denying the people their right to decide their own future.

Mozambican law stipulates that it is up to the Council of Ministers to decide on local government elections, including setting dates [words indistinct] law was approved last August by the single-party parliament. The law states that districts in which elections do not take place will remain under local state control.

UN Report Notes Increase in Food Production

MB1207133395 Maputo IMPARCIAL in Portuguese
11 Jul 95 p 4

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In contrast with government estimates, the World Food Program [WFP] expects this year's grain production to be 1.174 billion metric tons. This is 43 percent more than in 1994. The WFP forecasts a substantial improvement in the food situation.

A WFP/FAO [UN Food and Agriculture Organization] team of assessors says the total grain imports for 1995 is 25 percent less than in 1994, that is, 446,000 metric tons. Domestic production will increase by 43 percent.

The WFP/FAO report says that Cabo Delgado, Zambezia, Niassa, and Nampula Provinces are likely to have surplus grain for marketing, and that the food situation in other parts of the country will "continue to be very difficult."

The report notes that there will be surplus corn production of about 25,000 metric tons in those provinces and in Tete, which could be purchased by donors.

According to the report, corn production is estimated to be 790,000 metric tons, 42 percent more than in 1994 when the crop was largely affected by the nationwide drought and by the devastating Nadia cyclone in Nampula Province. The report points out that that figure does not mean a substantial improvement in the food situation throughout the country because the central and southern provinces produced an "average of 9 percent less than what was recorded in 1993/94."

The combined production of millet and sorghum in the 1994/5 campaign will be 65 percent more than in the previous campaign, and whole rice production is expected to be 18 percent more.

Zambezia and Cabo Delgado are expected to be the largest producers of corn with 174,000 and 133,100 metric tons, respectively. As for millet, Nampula will produce 39,000 metric tons, and Sofala 33,000 metric tons. [passage omitted]

Cote d'Ivoire

Liberian Refugees 'Fear' Upcoming Election

AB1207215495 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 12 Jul 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Liberian refugees in Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire] are apparently getting increasingly alarmed and feeling caught between the devil and the deep blue sea. They fled the war in Liberia. Now, their hosts are no longer welcoming. There have been clashes exacerbated by cross-border incursions by Liberian rebels. Elections are coming up in Ivory Coast and the refugees fear there might be a backlash from that, and many of the Liberians are trying to get out while the going is good. Our correspondent, Jonathan Peyley, has been down to the border town of Danane, which has been for thousands of Liberians, and he telexed this report:

Immigration officers at the Liberian border town of Loguato told me that at least 100 Liberian refugees are leaving Danane everyday. While the Liberian refugees have in the past complained of ill-treatment and threats at the hands of Ivorians, they now say they are being harassed by supporters of Ivorian opposition parties. The Liberian refugees claim that opposition supporters accuse them of backing the incumbent government of President Henri Konan Bedie, and some refugees claim they will be targeted during the forthcoming elections. It has been assumed by many Ivorians that since many of the Liberian refugees come from territory controlled by Charles Taylor, they are supportive of the current regime. So far, these threats have not turned into acts of violence, but the Liberian refugees are not taking the threats lightly.

Last night, I met up with a group of visibly frustrated Liberians, who said they had sent several letters to the UNHCR, appealing to them to help facilitate their quick return home. A spokesman for the group said that there were more than 10,000 refugees in Danane who are anxious to be repatriated by the UNHCR, but he claimed that the UNHCR was turning a blind eye to their plight. We want to go home, he said angrily. Running from a Liberian war to seek safety in Danane is like jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.

Niger

CSC Imposes 'Total Blackout' of Media

AB1207135095 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 gmt 12 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A total blackout has been imposed on the media in Niger. The Higher Communica-

tions Council [CSC] has banned the media from carrying any information related to the crisis affecting the highest institutions of the state. President Mahamane Ousmane and his prime minister, Amadou Hama, are at loggerheads concerning the prerogatives enjoyed by each of them. But the media have been called on to be strictly silent on the differences prevailing between the two statesmen. This has been confirmed to us by Guewa Boucar, director general of Anfani-FM Radio, one of the private radio stations affected by the ban contained in the CSC communique. Here he is, speaking to correspondent Malame Yaro:

[Begin Boucar recording] We are more than astonished, because the CSC is supposed to guarantee freedom of the press, yet today it is this same council that is confiscating this freedom of the press. Furthermore, we are more than disappointed, because it is not the responsibility of CSC to enforce order in the Republic. It is rather the responsibility of the political parties to do this. But if today it bans political parties and labor unions — which are this country's political driving forces — from expressing their views, it means that rumors and insinuations will increase, and this will further rekindle prevailing passions. That is why it is in the CSC's interest to reconsider its decision as soon as possible. We, private radio promoters, will keep quiet and abide by the current decisions, but you will see that listeners will begin to protest. And if this happens, the council's noble mission might be discredited, I mean, the mission to guarantee the image of the Niger media and, mainly, freedom of the press for journalists who are already persecuted by the political circle. [end recording]

Nigeria

Further on Abacha, Senior Military Meeting

AB1207164695 London BBC World Service
in English 1505 GMT 12 Jul 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] It seems the Nigerian military government might be responding a little to international pressure over its human rights record. Yesterday, Foreign Minister Tom Ikimi said Nigeria would attend the Commonwealth heads of state meeting later this year despite warnings that it might not be welcome. But today, head of state General Sani Abacha has called what is being seen as a crisis meeting of senior military officers in Abuja. Reports say the agenda included the progress of the secret tribunal investigating an alleged coup plot in which former head of state Gen. Obasanjo has been implicated. From Lagos, Anthony Goldman reports:

[Begin Goldman recording] The last time Gen. Abacha gathered his senior officers together, it was to agree to deploy heavily armed troops against antigovernment protesters and it was at a similar meeting in 1993 that the military decided to annul without explanation presidential elections, plunging Nigeria into a crisis from which it has yet to emerge. Gen. Abacha and his colleagues again face some difficult decisions. The Provisional Ruling Council is expected to meet soon to confirm sentences against more than 20 people alleged to have been planning a coup last March.

Many foreign powers including the United States and Britain say there would be a stern response if a former head of state and respected international statesman, Olusegun Obasanjo, is among those who face the execution. Army spokesmen acknowledged that the alleged conspiracy has damaged morale within the military, with widespread speculation that several high-ranking officers may be about to lose their jobs. It's also reported that Gen. Abacha has been canvassing opinion on how and when he should leave office. He's promised to announce the program for the transition to civilian rule in October. Opposition groups, though, say the military is incapable of solving these problems alone. They argue that national reconciliation can only be achieved through dialogue and that means the release of all political prisoners. [end recording]

AFP Reports General Obasanjo Charged in Coup Plot

*AB1207152395 Paris AFP in English
1514 GMT 12 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Paris, July 12 (AFP) — Former Nigerian leader General Olusegun Obasanjo has appeared in court charged with concealing information about a planned coup, a member of Nigerian's Constitutional Conference confirmed Wednesday [12 July].

"I understand that General Obasanjo is in detention. I understand that he is being charged with concealing facts he knew and that could put the Republic in jeopardy," Chukwuemeka Odumegwu-Ojukwu said here.

"He was aware apparently of the planned coup d'etat and did not report it," he told a press conference during a trip, with conference colleagues, to raise international awareness of "what is really happening in Nigeria."

There had been no news of Obasanjo for two weeks, fuelling fears he had been already tried and convicted by a military tribunal.

"As to where he is, I would not tell you the specific area but I do know he is in Nigeria in detention and

he is looked after," Ojukwu said. "I understand also he has appeared at least once to be charged by the military tribunal."

The alleged coup plot against the regime of General Sani Abacha came last March.

In late June the New York-based Human Rights Watch Africa claimed Obasanjo had been found guilty of treason and conspiracy but not been sentenced, while his deputy when he was president, General Shehu Musa Yar'Adua, had received a life sentence.

The two had been publicly accused by Abacha and the military authorities in connection with the plot, and their arrest was officially confirmed

However there has been no official word if either of them has been charged or sentenced and they were certainly not among a group of 23 people allegedly involved in the coup whose trial behind closed doors began June 5.

The lack of news and fears over their rights in front of a tribunal whose decisions cannot be appealed sparked protests from nations such as Australia, Britain, Canada, Germany, Japan, Russia and the United States.

However Ojukwu stressed that Obasanjo was simply being tried under a law he himself had promulgated when in power between 1976 and 1979.

"General Obasanjo is being charged under a decree promulgated by himself and if there is any punishment that comes, should he be found guilty of whatever it is, it will be as prescribed by no other person than himself," he added.

The Constitutional Conference, set up by Abacha to map out a future political government but dubbed a charade by opponents, finished its deliberations last month and presented its report to Abacha, who said he would decide shortly on the future constitution.

Meanwhile a Commonwealth Human Rights Commission delegation including former Canadian Foreign Minister Flora Macdonald arrived in Nigeria at the weekend to look into the affair. Nigeria risks being excluded from a Commonwealth meeting in New Zealand later this year.

Government Rejects Human Rights Abuse Charges

*AB1207225695 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 2000 GMT 12 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The Federal Government has reiterated that there is no human rights abuse of any kind on its part on the Ogoni crisis as being portrayed by a section of the foreign media. Reacting today to a media

report credited to a foreign-based organization, Human Rights Watch Africa, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs described the statements contained in the report as a deliberate misrepresentation of facts aimed at diverting attention from the serious case of murder currently being prosecuted.

It explained that before the brutal murder of the four prominent Ogoni citizens, no single Ogoni person was held for the nonviolent expression of his views. It said the federal government, in keeping with its policy of freedom of speech and association, allowed Mr. Ken Saro-Wiwa and his Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People, MOSOP, to thrive as a pressure group which expressed its views freely from time to time.

The Foreign Ministry said such views were in fact often taken into account by government in formulating oil policies. The ministry said a clean bill on human rights, given to Nigeria recently by the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva, clearly attests to the true position of things in the country. Other proofs of the country's clean record, according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement, are the presence of observers from the British Legal Council to monitor the proceedings of Saro-Wiwa trial, and the permission given to the Commonwealth human rights group to visit Nigeria.

Meanwhile, the minister of internal affairs, Alhaji Babagana Kingibe, has met with two members of the Commonwealth Human Right Initiative. He said their visit will widen the scope of understanding with a view to achieving a common vision of international cooperation. Correspondent Titus Keyabana's report is presented from our studios.

[Keyabana] He said that there is a global change of politics, adding that the world's attention is now rightly focused on democracy and universal human rights. He said the present administration has an excellent human rights record even under the present political and economic situation.

The minister commended the group for their attempt at sampling the wide range of appeal on the human rights issue in Nigeria. He expressed the hope that the visit will afford them an opportunity to have a balanced perception of the situation on the ground in Nigeria.

Responding to the leader of the delegation, Mrs. Flora McDonald, who is also the former Canadian foreign affairs minister, said the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiatives have worked out and are preparing reports on statistics of human rights in Commonwealth countries. She said that the group is currently studying the prison situation in India and human rights abuses to refugees in Africa. [passage omitted] [end recording] [video shows the internal affairs minister and the members of the delegation seated]

Sierra Leone

Conteh on Attempt To Ban Nigeria From Summit

AB1207222195 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 12 Jul 95

[From the African news]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A former foreign minister of Sierra Leone, (Abdellah Conteh), has said that Commonwealth countries seeking to exclude Nigeria's military leader, General Sani Abacha, from their summit in November should withdraw their recognition of the Nigerian Government. His remarks are in a letter to a British newspaper following a warning from Britain to Nigeria that it may not be welcome at the meeting of the Commonwealth heads of government in New Zealand unless it improves its record on human rights. Yesterday, the Nigerian foreign minister, Tom Ikimi, confirmed Nigeria would attend the summit.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication produced by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS collects, translates, disseminates, and analyzes foreign open-source information on behalf of the U.S. Government. Its publications may contain copyrighted material. ***Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.***

- Bracketed indicators before the first sentence of each item describe the way in which the material was processed by FBIS.
- Headlines and all bracketed explanatory notes are supplied by FBIS.
- Personal and place names are rendered in accordance with the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as adapted by FBIS. Unverified names in radio and television material appear in parentheses and are spelled phonetically; words and phrases in parentheses preceded by a question mark are unclear in the original and deduced from context.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

U.S. Government Customers

For a list of FBIS products, to subscribe to an FBIS publication, or to indicate a change of address contact:

FBIS
P.O. Box 2604
Washington, DC 20013-2604
Telephone: (202) 338-6735
FAX: (703) 733-6042

Non-Government Customers

Subscriptions are available from the National Technical Information Service:

NTIS
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
Telephone: (703) 487-4630
FAX: (703) 321-8547

New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

17 July 95

